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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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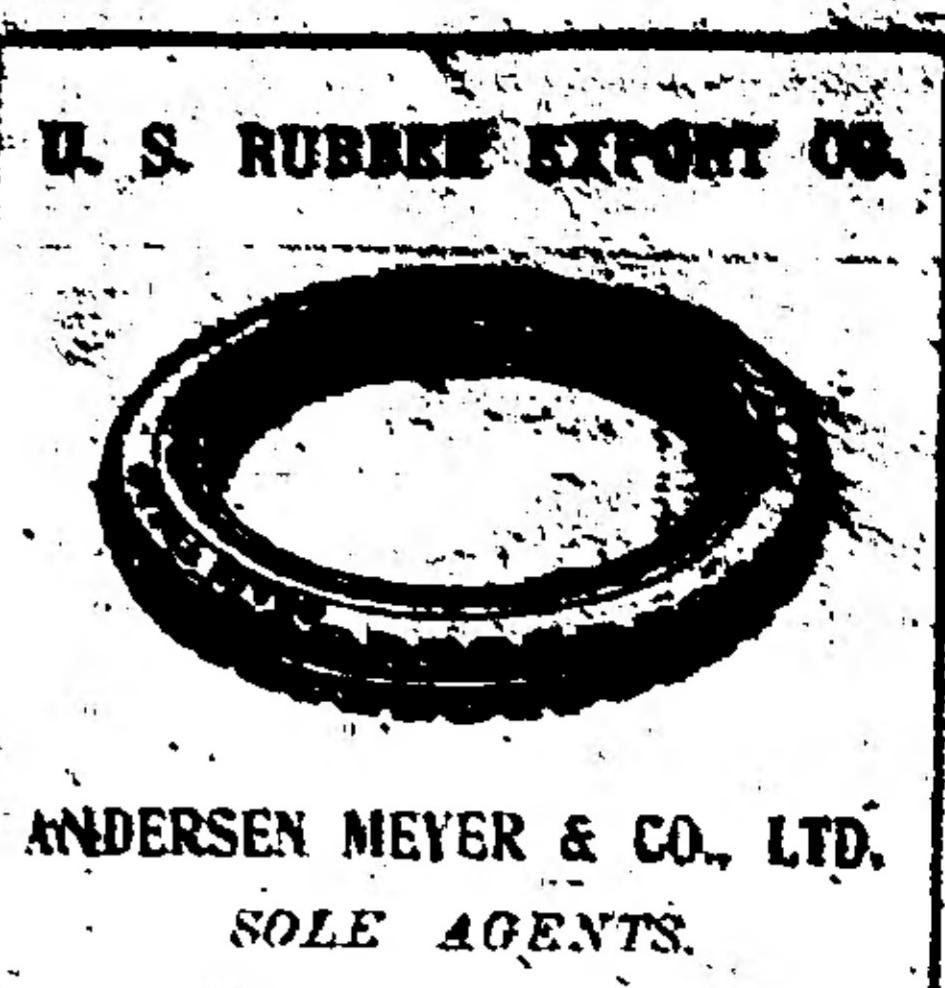
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SOLE AGENTS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SPA AGREEMENT.

#### EFFECT ON GERMAN PEOPLE.

Paris April 7.  
After the signature of the Spa Agreement, the German Plenipotentiary declared that the measures adopted will tend to tranquillise the spirit of the German people.—*Hans*.

#### BAGDAD RAILWAY SERVICE RESUMED.

Paris April 7.  
Traffic on the Bagdad Railroad has been resumed. Taurus Mountain can now be crossed. A train service is possible as far as Nassirin, 150 kilometres from Mossul. Work has been pushed forward with a view to opening the line to the Persian Gulf. A limited number of trains can get as far as Tekrit. —*Hans*.

#### PARIS SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, April 7.  
A great Socialist demonstration was held in Paris in honour of M. Jaures and in reprobation of his assassin. It proved less imposing than was expected, the public generally being apathetic. A meeting which was intended to follow the demonstration was forbidden by the police.—*Hans*.

#### M. PADEREWSKI IN PARIS.

Paris, April 7.  
M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, has arrived in Paris to plead his country's cause and justify Poland's claims and aspirations.—*Hans*.

#### FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

Paris, April 7.  
The Farman aero-bus Goliath, conveying eight passengers, left near Paris and landed three hours afterwards at Brussels.—*Hans*.

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

#### JOYOUS STRAITS PASSENGERS.

Singapore, April 8.  
There were remarkable scenes at the departure of the Maranatha to-day. Practically all the European community were present to bid farewell, including General Ridout and Hon. Mr. Maxwell, the Deputy Governor. The crowd cheered vociferously when the ship cast off. She expects to reach home in 31 days.

#### JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

Singapore, April 8.  
The Japanese training squadron comprising the cruisers Azuma and Tokiwa has arrived here and will make a stay of four days' duration.

#### WASHOUTS IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore, April 8.  
Railway washouts owing to floods have obliged His Excellency the Governor, who is going north to the installation of the new Sultan of Perak, to abandon the journey by rail and go in a round-about way by motor car.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

London, March 31.  
The "Times" correspondent at Helsinki says an organisation for propaganda in India, Persia, China, Japan and other eastern countries, has been formed at Moscow. The organisers include S. D. Mistislavsky (Indies), I. S. Savinov (Persia), Jussupoff (Revolution and Islamism), and Subchibey (Turkey). Besides the arrangement of conferences it is intended to publish periodicals and prepare agitators to work among the people. Many meetings will be held and proclamations issued in the languages of the countries to be exploited. Branch offices will be opened at several towns. One has already started at Orenburg. It is said that the agitators will be sent out via Tashkent. A great work of organisation it is declared will be among the Indians and Persians.

#### CABLE DELAYS.

London, March 31.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Sugden asked what steps were being taken to lessen delays in cables between China, Japan and the United Kingdom. Mr. Pike Pease stated that certain important cables had been repaired in the last few days and cableships were now working on other interrupted cables but bad weather was hindering them. Steps were being taken to provide additional cables as quickly as possible.

## NEWS BY WIRELESS.

### "Daily Bulletin" Service.

#### PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S SENTIMENTS.

Washington, April 8.  
The U. S. Secretary for War, Mr. Baker, informed the members of the mission from the Philippines Legislature, who hope for the immediate independence of the Philippines Islands, that that hope was in President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant complete independence, which had been denied to the Filipino people.

Mr. Baker said he believed with President Wilson that they would be able to send home word that the American people love liberty too dearly not to desire to extend it to others. Mr. Baker read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, which was as follows:

Washington, March 3.  
Will you please express to the gentlemen of the Commission representing the Philippines Legislature my regret that I have been unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them, and that it will result in bringing about that independence set forth in the declaration of the Legislature approving the sending of the Commission to the United States.

I have been deeply gratified with the support and the encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippines Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing.

We people of the United States have reasons for taking the deepest pride in the policy to support the Filipino people, and though unable to meet the Commission the Filipino people cannot be absent from my thoughts.

Not the least important labour of the Conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labour which should be of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people. I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this Mission from the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and think of their earnest labours, and that the idea most in sight is being undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent unity. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate duly to them my own feelings and thoughts.

Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines Islands, in a statement said that his experience of the islands had convinced him that the obstacle to independence that appeared to exist a few years ago had been cleared away.

What formal action in the granting of independence which Congress must take the Administration would present later to Congress at an opportune time.—*American Wireless*.

#### MISSION'S THANKS.

Washington, April 8.  
The Philippines Mission cabled President Wilson thanking him for his reassuring letter, which was read by Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, on the latter receiving the Mission on Friday, and wishing President Wilson success at the Peace Conference.—*American Wireless*.

#### THE REPARATION COMMITTEE.

Paris, April 8.  
The Council of Four appointed a Committee consisting of M. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Hon. E. S. Montagu, British Secretary of State for India; and Mr. John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form the proposals for the solution of the reparation question.—*American Wireless*.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON.

#### ESCAPES ATTACK OF INFLUENZA.

Washington, April 8.  
President Wilson is confined to his bed suffering from the effects of a severe cold.

Rear-Admiral Grant, in a cabled message to President Wilson's Secretary, Mr. Tumulty, stated that the President's personal physician had said that President Wilson caught a cold on Thursday and was unable to be about although his condition was not regarded as serious.

Although President Wilson has been confined to his bed since Friday with a cold, the Council of Four met in the Paris "White House" as usual.

It is understood that necessary matters are being referred to President Wilson in his sick room, but the members of the Council consult with President Wilson personally when the occasion arises.—*American Wireless*.

#### PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

Paris, March 8.  
President Wilson's physician issued a statement at four o'clock on Sunday to the effect that President Wilson came very near having a serious attack of influenza, but that by going to bed he had apparently escaped, though he was necessarily confined to his bed.—*American Wireless*.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON REPRESENTED BY COLONEL HOUSE.

Paris, April 8.  
Colonel House took President Wilson's place at the meeting of the Council of Four on Friday.

President Wilson rested comfortably during the night.—*American Wireless*.

#### U. S. CREDITS TO ALLIES.

Washington, April 8.  
The Treasury Department has announced a credit to France of \$85,000,000 and to Italy of \$25,000,000, making the total advanced to the Allies, \$9,800,990,340.—*American Wireless*.

## HONGKONG HOUSING QUESTION.

#### BIG SCHEMES IN CONTEMPLATION.

Some little time ago, we intimated, that the Hongkong Government, in dealing with the housing question, intended taking steps for the creation of new property, which, it was considered, would tend to alleviate the present situation to a very considerable extent. Long before this, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, when speaking in the Legislative Council on Lieutenant Clitheroe's report on overcrowding in Hongkong, stated quite frankly that the task of correcting the errors of the past was one that would have to be faced. Subsequent official statements in Council showed that the Government had the matter in hand, that it had already taken certain steps and that further measures were in contemplation.

We now learn that His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn has, during the period of his administration of the Government, been very actively engaged in the matter, and has represented the urgency of the question to the Secretary of State. Proceeding on the basis that the problem is one, the dealing with which ought not to be delayed by the cumbersome process of appointing a Commission, certain recommendations of a most comprehensive character have been submitted to the Imperial Government, which has notified its approval thereof in principle. It is probable, therefore, that the new Governor, when he arrives in England, will be acquainted with the full facts of the situation and the recommendations proposed. Thus he would be in a position, when he arrives in the Colony, to tackle the question without delay.

As the matter is one requiring full consideration by the Imperial authorities, it is not possible now to indicate the details of the proposals put forward, but, from what we can gather, the whole scheme has been most carefully thought out from every standpoint, and if it is put into operation, it will be the biggest undertaking on which the Government has embarked. The needs of all sections of the community will be dealt with, so that it will be possible to secure ample housing accommodation at reasonable rentals.

This news will be received with feelings of much relief by the whole community, who will be glad to know that His Excellency has been fully alive to the urgency of the present problem.

#### DAY BY DAY.

A free entertainment of juggling was witnessed by a number of Chinese workmen in the Kowloon Docks yesterday. The performers were Chinese workmen and an Indian watchman, and between them they produced as clever a trick as could be desired. The Chinese workman having declared that he had nothing about his clothing, it was for his conjuggler to amaze the spectators by producing a series of articles seemingly from nowhere. From the cap of the Chinese, an innocent-looking article, a number of iron rivets were brought forth. A further quantity of the same articles was produced from under the man's clothing, while, by the same mysterious means, more rivets came out from under his trousers. Now, this was all very clever, but the applause which in the natural course of things would be a sequel, did not come, and why? For the simple reason that the Chinese was an unwilling partner to the entertainment, and the rivets which were necessary for the trick did not belong to him, but to the Dock Co. The Indian watchman, after he had completed his trick, gave his masterly partner into the custody of the Police and was also the means of getting him imprisoned this morning for three weeks.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.71-16.

### THE WEATHER.

Forecast—fine. Barometer—23.55. Temperature 2 p.m.—74. Humidity 7 p.m.—73.

#### DAY BY DAY.

Charn Singh, the Indian constable who was charged with bribing another constable and robbing the Government treasury for an unlawful purpose has been committed by Mr. G. N. Grimes for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The Howitt Phillips Company will visit the Colony shortly. The Company met with great success in Shanghai, where they had the biggest house on record to witness "Damaged Goods", which play will be included in their repertoire when they come here.

The Cantonese shareholders are actively preparing for the election of the president and the vice-president and the members of the Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Many persons wish to be elected president or a director, and they are purchasing the votes from the shareholders. At present, the price of votes is \$50 a thousand. A share of stock is now valued at about one dollar, the par value of the shares being five dollars each.—*Canton Times*.

"It is a case where a reformatory is wanted in Hongkong," said Inspector Boulier in bringing a charge of snatching against a small boy. Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day, the boy, it was said, was a hopeless case and had got out of control. His mother would have nothing more to do with him, but would leave him to be dealt with by the magistrate. Mr. Lindsell told the boy—"Your mother say you are a young scoundrel, and she cannot keep you under control. You will go to jail for three weeks, with 12 strokes of the birch."

gested that Hongkong should possess an aerodrome. Further, the present wireless station was inadequate and not of sufficient high power for commercial purposes. Hongkong should be connected up with a wireless chain, such as he referred to in a speech on the subject in 1912. Proceeding, Mr. Pollock suggested that there should be an industrial institution for Chinese women in the Colony, and pointed out that many women found it difficult to make a living. A suitable site for such an institution might be found in Kowloon. He then referred to what he termed "The three Cs" viz Children, Clocks and Cinemas. There should be rooms provided for children in the neighbourhoods where their parents work in factories. With regard to cinemas, Mr. Pollock said the question of censoring cinema films was under consideration and would very shortly come up for legislation. He did not think there could be any question in anybody's mind that the films for cinemas certainly ought to be censored by some authority in the Colony. They all know how very much these cinema exhibitions were patronised and therefore it was extremely important as they appeal to and were seen by a large number of people, that they should be subject to censorship.

Turning to the subject of clocks, there should be a big clock in Kowloon, at the railway station. Other sites had been suggested, but he thought Kowloon would be the most conspicuous. With regard to railways, the Hongkong-Canton Railway should be connected up with the Kowloon-Hankow Railway and the land between Kowloon and Canton should be developed and motor road built.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the speaker was loudly applauded and was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.



NO FANCY PRICES FOR SLUMS.

## CONCESSION ON HOUSING.

Dr. Addison, President of the Local Government Board, has received two important deputations on the subject of housing improvements and the clearance of slum areas in the metropolitan area, and in the course of his reply he announced an important concession by the Government in regard to financial assistance for the schemes.

The first delegation, from the London County Council, consisted of Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Housing Committee, Mr. Hume, and Dr. Scott Lidgett. The second delegation represented a conference of the Greater London local authorities.

The County Council feel that before their big housing schemes can be satisfactorily carried out two conditions should be complied with:

"That the deficiency grant promised by the Government upon the erection of new working-class dwellings should include dwellings erected under a re-housing obligation. That is, where the Council demolishes slums, and erects improved dwellings in their place, it should be entitled to as favourable terms from the Government as when it erects dwellings upon land not previously built upon."

"That the Government should pass legislation to cheapen and accelerate the acquisition of insanitary property. The Council naturally objected to paying fancy prices to slum landlords; it asked the Government to carry out its promises, and it, at the same time, made suggestions to the Government as to the lines of remedial legislation."

The delegation laid particular stress on these two conditions.

Dr. Addison announced that the Treasury had agreed to financial assistance for the clearance and improvement of insanitary areas and for re-housing on the same terms as for the provision of new houses; the assistance would be restricted to future expenditure and to cases where the Board were satisfied that the requirements could not be met simply by the provision of new houses.

This concession, being of first-rate importance, was greeted with much satisfaction by the delegation.

As to the second condition, Dr. Addison stated that the Government had decided to introduce legislation for this purpose. He asked that the detailed proposals of the County Council should be placed before him at the earliest opportunity in order that they might be considered in the preparation of the necessary legislation. A new Housing Bill was already in an advanced stage.

The Minister urged on the delegation the importance of proceeding with their housing proposals with the utmost dispatch, and told them that he was anxious that we should pass beyond the stage of schemes and get houses built in insanitary areas dealt with without delay.

The second delegation, representing various authorities of Greater London, came on the question of the measures which should be taken for dealing with the housing problem of London and Greater London as a whole. The delegation were agreed that the problem must be dealt with as a whole; the only question at issue was the precise measures which should be adopted.

One section advocated the creation of a special ad hoc housing authority, with executive powers, for Greater London. The other section thought that the situation would be met by the formation of a joint committee.

Dr. Addison arranged that representatives of the delegation should confer with the officials of the Local Government Board with a view to reaching a solution satisfactory to both parties. He urged that the conferences of the various authorities which had already been meeting should proceed as quickly as possible to formulate their proposals.

## "SUBURBAN SNOBBERY."

A recommendation was considered from the Parks and Allotments Committee of the L.C.C. recently to the effect that the cultivation of the allotments provided by the Council at parks and open spaces under its control be permitted up to and including Jan. 1, 1920. Mr. Gantrey said the allotment system had caused people to know one another better, and had broken down suburban snobbery, quite apart from the question of food production. The recommendation was adopted.

## NOTICES.

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## PROHIBITION APOSTLES.

## A BRITISH PROTEST.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Government of Great Britain has formally protested to the State Department and

sought to help the temperance advocate. He was unable to do so,

It subsequently developed that the refusal of passports was based on the general protest of the British Government.

An entirely new Prohibition Enforcement Bill has been drafted by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee and will be presented to the committee to-morrow. The measure makes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Department of Justice responsible for enforcement of the Wartime Prohibition Law, eliminating the feature said to be favoured by the Anti-Saloon League for setting up an Enforcement Commission.

The fact that Great Britain objected to the coming of temperance workers was developed when the Rev. D. M. Gardier, president of the California Dry Federation, applied for a passport.

He is the head and front of all anti-temperance movements in the Far West. He is active and enthusiastic. He desired to go to the floor of the House. To-day

Representative Dyer of Missouri, a member of the Judiciary Committee, declared the Barkley Bill, as originally drawn, would have provided a way for the Anti-Saloon League officials to compose the enforcement commission.

When Dr. Gardier applied for a passport it was refused. He was informed by Acting Secretary Polk that ocean traffic is heavy, vessels are required for carrying supplies and it was desirable to limit passenger travel in every way possible. It

was made plain to the doctor that he would not be permitted to go abroad, but no other reason than transportation congestion was assigned for the refusal of passports.

Dr. Gardier immediately changed his plans. He applied for a passport to visit Scotland and participate in the campaign being waged for local option in that country. He was refused passports for the same reasons given as in the first instance.

An appeal for assistance then

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by law, by duly constituted authorities.

The sub-committee has tempered the proposed bill as to closing up nuisances, by providing that a temporary writ of injunction shall issue if satisfactory affidavit is filed with the court that a nuisance exists.

No reference is made to the property right in whisky which was denied in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard, leader of the Anti-Saloon League force in that body.

TITLED MAJOR DEAD.—Sir E. Montague Nelson, Mayor of Warwick, died recently at the age of 78. He was head of the firms of Messrs. Nelson Bros. and the Nelson Dale Co., and was one of the pioneers of the New Zealand meat importation. He was a Liverman of the City of London.

A strong Unionist in politics, at one time he contested Warwick

against Mr. Speaker Peel.

AFTER 51 YEARS.

The Japan Gazette learns that Rev. Father A. Pettigrew, of the Mission Apostolique, Yokohama, is leaving Japan by the French mail steamer Andre Lebon, after 51 years residence in Japan. He is returning home in consequence of almost total blindness, one eye being sightless owing to cataract and the other being almost useless. It is hoped

that he may be relieved somewhat by an operation in Paris.

DICKENS ANNIVERSARY.—

The 107th anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens occurred recently and his grave in the "Poets' Corner" of Westminster Abbey was covered with wreaths and garlands from admirers of his work in different parts of the world.

Master Philip Dickens, a great-grandson of the novelist,

aged three, laid flowers on the

tomb. Sailors and soldiers from

Australia, and New Zealand were present.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

## FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

Of the issues which still await settlement that of Russia is the most serious. The problem of Russia is no longer domestic, but imperatively one concerning Europe and the world. German influence and Bolshevik fanaticism have produced a condition in Russia that is without precedent in history. Disunited Russia is a menace to the peace of the world. Not satisfied with the chaotic condition of their own country, the Bolsheviks wish to bring about a similar chaos in all other lands. Communism of the most blood-thirsty character is their apparent ideal. The idea held by ill-informed persons that it is the intention of the Entente to leave Russia to the mercy of the Bolsheviks is absurd. The problem, however, is how best to render service to the great number of Russians who hold in abhorrence Leninism. It is known that the anti-Bolsheviks of all classes are consolidating into one powerful group and the salvation of Russia may come through them.

It would be incredible short-sightedness on the part of the Allies to restrict themselves to half measures in Russia. They are face to face with a very serious situation. The Bolsheviks on the Murmansk and Archangel fronts are a formidable force. We have not as yet realised what is at stake if the peril is not instantly grappled with. We claim to have sent troops to Russia as allies of the Russians, and with sole object of saving them from the Bolsheviks. This cannot be attained by a small expeditionary force. To save Russia the Entente must act promptly and in full strength. It may be a good while before we shall have a full and truthful account of what is taking place in Russia. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has returned from Murmansk and Archangel, where the Bolsheviks have amassed immense forces, says the position of the Allied forces is undoubtedly an anxious one. On the Archangel front, the Bolsheviks are making a determined effort to push the Allies into the sea. The Allied troops are, therefore, likely to have a hard time. The situation appears to be a very complicated and recalls General Townsend's experience at Kut. The position apparently is that Murmansk, which is a warm-water port, cannot be evacuated until Archangel has been deserted by Allied troops.

It is to be regretted that the proposed Allied intervention, based upon the Japanese and Chinese armies, was not allowed to develop by troops proceeding across Siberia on a large scale last summer. We now witness a rerudescence of fighting in Siberia, and the reports coming from that quarter are heartening. In the course of the latest offensive we are told that six thousand prisoners and much war material were captured. The Siberian Army seems to be strong enough and may be expected to see the thing through in Siberia. But what of the North Russian situation?

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## VOLUNTEER DRILLS.

A considerable measure of interest has been aroused among local members of the Defence Corps at the announcement contained in a telegram from our Singapore correspondent to the effect that the drills for Straits Volunteers in the future have been fixed at 44 annually in the case of men below 41 years and at 24 to those over that age. This seems a very sensible arrangement, and one which it might well be worth while copying locally. It is true that since the Armistice, drills have not been nearly so numerous as they were during war-time, and that there is less stringency observed in the enforcement of the regulations. For this relief much appreciation is felt on the part of those who, during the past four years and more, have fallen willingly in with the defence arrangements which were considered necessary, even though compliance therewith often led to serious business inconvenience. So long as the necessity existed, no-one wanted to shirk his duty, which, after all was as nothing compared to what many other men at home and elsewhere were called upon to do. But with the war ended, a considerable modification in the scheme has been made possible, and to the credit of the authorities it must be said that they have quickly acted upon that fact.

## ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION.

But has the time not come for a systematic overhauling of the whole duties of the Defence Corps? At home, the armies raised by conscription are gradually being demobilised and a new Volunteer Army being created. The same principle ought now to be applied to the Hongkong Defence Corps. It should be demobilised, stripped of its conscriptive character and a reversion made to the old Volunteer Force for these—and we have no doubt they are many—who are anxious to continue their military training. Then it would be advisable to set a limit to the number of drills per year, as has been done in the Straits, so that a man joining would know exactly what obligations he was assuming. And 44 drills a year are none too many, for a man could not well be a good Volunteer on less, and in a matter of this kind not to be a good man is almost as bad as being no man at all. The Straits scheme for men over 41 seems to be based on one drill per week, allowing for holidays, and to that surely no good Britisher could object. Forced service is not at all to the British liking, and that is the best of reasons why the conscriptive element should be done away with at the earliest possible moment.

## CAPTAIN FRYATT.

A Reuter telegram, received two days ago, informs us of a message from Berlin saying that a Commission appointed to investigate the case of Captain Fryatt has declared that the shooting did not violate International Law but it regretted the rapidity with which the sentence was carried out. Every Britisher has long ago formed his own opinion as to this act of barbarism on the part of Germany and we thought, from the official information received in connection with the affair since its occurrence, that the British Government had also no doubt that it was murder pure and simple. But it appears that it has taken the German authorities as we assume it is a German Commission—something like two years to find out that, according to International Law, the act was justified. It may be said that it was necessary to investigate the matter in Germany before a decision could be arrived at. If that be so, the first necessity would appear to have been to make it clear exactly who the investigators were. Reuter leaves us very much in doubt on this point. With his usual brevity when cabling such news, he gives no details, and, taking into consideration the intense public feeling that was aroused, we are of the opinion that a fuller report of the details of the findings of the Commission and of its personnel should have been vouchsafed. In the meantime, in spite of the decision cabled, our views as to the dastardly conduct of the German officials responsible for the "execution" (as we suppose we must now term it) have not been changed, neither do we think will there be any change of opinion on the matter by Britishers in this part of the world.

"Yesterday at 3 p.m. in Queen's Road West, the defendant was walking side by side with me when I felt a movement in the pocket in which was my purse. I turned round, and saw the purse being passed on to another man. I clutched the defendant's arm, then seized him in a close embrace." This story was told in the Police Court to-day. Mr. R. E. Lindsell turned the narrative into another channel:—"Why didn't you seize the other man?"—"He ran away."—Of the defendant Mr. Lindsell asked:—"Have you any witness?"—"Yes, there is Lum Sing. He will speak up for me, and with him as witness I fear nothing in the world." All eyes in the Court were strained to catch a sight of this wonderfully staunch friend. He came forth and said:—"Yes, my friend is a respectable man." This tribute gave Mr. Lindsell no other alternative than to discharge the defendant.

## DAY BY DAY.

GLORY SELDOM TROUBLES A MAN WHILE HE LIVES, BUT AFTER THE FUNERAL IT COMES AROUND AND KEEPS THE FLIES OFF HIS MEMORY.

H. M. S. Suffolk was flying her paying-off pennant this morning. She is homeward bound.

We understand that Miss Cheung has taken some excellent photographs of "Pinkie and the Fairies." They are now on sale at his studio.

Mr. Knoth, of Messrs. Floquet and Knoth, leaves to-day by the French Mail on a business trip to Europe. Mr. Knoth, who has been in Hongkong for the past eight years, is accompanied by Madame Knoth.

We are asked to remind the Portuguese community of the Mission which takes place this evening at 8 o'clock, given by a Portuguese Jesuit Father in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antiochus, with the repatriated Germans on board, left the Harbour this afternoon at about half past one and was followed shortly afterwards by H. M. S. Suffolk.

The Water Return shows that on April 1st the reservoirs in the City and Hill District contained 1,316.10 million gallons, compared with 694.94 million gallons on the corresponding date last year. The figures for Kowloon were 246.10 and 170.86 million gallons respectively.

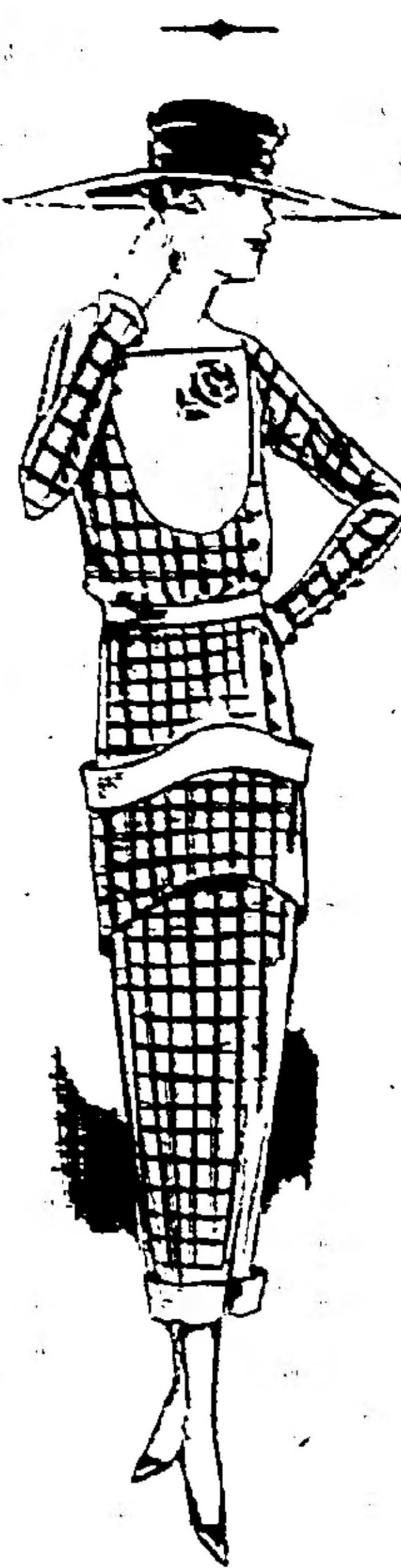
During last week the following cases of communicable disease were notified:—Plague, ten (all fatal); cerebro-spinal meningitis, fifteen (eight fatal); and one fatal case each of enteric and small-pox. Yesterday three further cases of plague (two fatal) and four of cerebro-spinal meningitis (one fatal) were reported.

The German Chinese Middle School in Canton will be allowed to exist as usual, as Mr. Mell, the Principal of the school, has been exempted from repatriation, according to a notice issued by that institution. Official sources say the future of the school has not yet been definitely settled. It may be allowed to remain for the time being.

"You deserve to lose your coat for being such a fool," Mr. R. E. Lindsell told a Chinese who, while delivering a load of coal to a house, left his truck unattended in Morrison Street with the result that when he returned he found that a thief had been there before him and had carried away the four baskets of coal. He had brought an accusation of the theft against a Chinese whom he found in Aberdeen Street later on the same day carrying an empty basket which from certain marks he recognised as being one of those stolen. The accused Chinese told Mr. Lindsell that he was hired by a certain man to carry the coal, and as there was a possibility of truth in what he said, the Magistrate ordered his discharge.

"Yesterday at 3 p.m. in Queen's Road West, the defendant was walking side by side with me when I felt a movement in the pocket in which was my purse. I turned round, and saw the purse being passed on to another man. I clutched the defendant's arm, then seized him in a close embrace." This story was told in the Police Court to-day. Mr. R. E. Lindsell turned the narrative into another channel:—"Why didn't you seize the other man?"—"He ran away."—Of the defendant Mr. Lindsell asked:—"Have you any witness?"—"Yes, there is Lum Sing. He will speak up for me, and with him as witness I fear nothing in the world." All eyes in the Court were strained to catch a sight of this wonderfully staunch friend. He came forth and said:—"Yes, my friend is a respectable man." This tribute gave Mr. Lindsell no other alternative than to discharge the defendant.

## MODERN MODES.



A SMART DRESS FOR SPRING WEAR.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## INTERESTING QUESTIONS TO BE RAISED.

The Legislative Council meets at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

BETTER WIRELESS STATION.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move:—"That arrangements be made at once for the installation of a powerful commercial wireless station, capable of connecting direct with Colombo or some other station in Ceylon."

MR. ALABASTER'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., will ask the following questions:

1. As the introduction and increased use of rickshaws on the Peak footpaths has created a new danger to child life, will the Government hasten the conversion of the corner of waste ground between the Government villas and Mount Kellet Road into a suitable playground?

2. Will the Government construct on the unused lot on the north side of the Royal Courts of Justice a pavilion which can be used as a bandstand in the evenings and in the daytime as a sun and rain shelter for the amahs and children who now haunt the Cricket Ground and Court Verandahs?

3. What steps is the Government taking before the rainy season commences to save the hill and roadway below the London Mission House at Cheung Chau from being washed away?

4. What progress has been made in the work of connecting all Police Stations by telephone?

5. Why has the First Police Magistrate and Coroner been appointed to act as Director of Education in addition to his other duties when there are in the Colony two or three educationists with previous experience of the office?

6. Has the Government made any protest against the arbitrary cancellation without notice of home ward bookings by the Empresses of Russia, Asia, and Japan?" and the "Monteagle"?

7. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the serious lack of sufficient hotel accommodation in the Colony? If so, has the Government done anything to assist visitors to obtain shelter?

8. Why have there been no Legislative Council Meetings for about a month?

OTHER QUERIES.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask:

1. Will the Government appoint a committee of experts to inquire into and report upon.—(a) The condition of the channel by which vessels enter the Harbour in order to proceed to their buoys or to the existing wharves.

(b) The efficiency, or otherwise, of the present Government dredger the "St. Enoch."

(c) The necessity, or otherwise, of at once ordering a modern dredging plant for constant use in this Harbour.

2. Has the report and finding of the "Civil Service Salaries Commission" been sent in to the Government yet and, if so, will the Government lay it upon the table for the consideration of the Council?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the British Traders Insurance Company Limited to convert its silver capital into gold. It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting.

FADS AND FANCIES OF DAME FASHION.

Collarless necks are in vogue. Pockets on separate skirts "follow as the day the night."

The coat of the hour is the one cut on loose box lines.

There are skirts and rumours of skirts. The coming skirt so the highest Parisian authorities claim, is to be very narrow and shorter than ever—so short that if the prediction that "age distinction in dress is to be revived," the first distinction will necessarily be in the length of skirts.

Silks and satins are combined with marquisette, voile, chiffon, net and sheer crepes.

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### HONGKONG MEMORIALS.

#### ADVICE OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

At the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, Hongkong was faced with a problem similar to that which is now agitating the public mind. The question was how best to commemorate the Queen's reign, and as now in regard to the war Memorial, many suggestions were put forward.

In a leading article on the subject on March 31, 1897, the Telegraph remarked:

"As to the purely utilitarian projects, we suggest that they should be passed over altogether.

In presenting ourselves with a Public Library and Museum, whether economic or scientific, or both combined, or with bath-pavilions, Jubilee roads, schools, or colleges, we are doing nothing at all appropriate to the occasion. We are not giving or presenting anything.

In private life, on such occasions, we make presents to the person whom we desire to honour or we get a portrait painted or a monument erected, but the portrait is not retained as an ornament in our own drawing-room. It is either presented to the object, or to some public institution, where all the world may see and enjoy it; neither is a monument erected in private grounds. If the Colony really wants a road round the island, or an enlarged City Hall, or a new Clock Tower, or a great Public School, it is for the Government, representing the community, to provide all these things if they are really needed and to provide the funds out of the public Treasury, raising loans or levying taxes for the purpose. All will benefit. All must contribute. These are objects for voluntary contribution or for unofficial enterprise.

"We must deal with Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee on the same principles on which we deal with the Silver Jubilee of a friend, but on the grander scale.

If we desire to testify to Her Majesty and to the world our love and admiration for her, our loyalty and our respect, we may erect a monument, or present gifts; we may present our gifts to the Queen personally or bestow them on objects on which we know she would desire to have them conferred. We may put up a monument, but not in our own back-garden, as it were, and for our own exclusive use. Gifts to Her Majesty personally would undoubtedly be admirable, but they would have to be something curious or rare, and not customary. Gifts in the Queen's name for the benefit of objects approved of by the Queen are still more appropriate and would undoubtedly be most acceptable to Her Majesty, and the best proof we could give of our desire to please her and do her honour. If purely charitable, and from which we

### MORE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

#### A MANILA PROPOSAL.

Steps are being taken by Mr. George R. Summers, acting City Superintendent of Schools, to provide every district of Manila with a primary school. If this plan is carried out, it is believed that all pupils seeking admission to the public schools next June will be able to matriculate. The city authorities have already given their approval to this plan. It is now necessary to secure privately owned buildings which may be rented by the city for school purposes.

It is learned that the appropriation for the city schools for the coming school year makes possible providing every district of the city with school facilities and increase the teaching force of the city to take care of the anticipated increase in the number of pupils.

At the opening of last school year a few less than 1,000 pupils were turned away from the public schools of the city owing to lack of buildings and teachers.

It was to avoid a similar occurrence that the Acting City Superintendent of Schools Mr. Summers worked to realize the plan of providing every district of the city with a school.

Superintendent Summers with the aid of his subordinates is now looking for suitable houses in the various districts of the city to be used as school buildings when the schools open next June.

ourselves derived no benefit whatever, so much the better, so much more pure the gift and untaunted by any "less worthy" motive.

Another great contribution to the Indian Famine Fund, if the need in the direction is great, to be given in the Queen's name as our Jubilee offering would be the best and most acceptable we still think, but if not that, then the permanent memorial of Her Majesty's reign must surely be sought for in the last category of things philanthropic and useful, of advantage to the Colony indirectly, directly in aid of those who without our help cannot well help themselves, and such a project must benefit as large a class and unite in its support, as many suffragists and as much money as possible.

"Among the list submitted we see but two—the Hospital for Women and Training School for Nurses, and the College of Medicine for Chinese—that are at all worthy of consideration. They embrace large numbers of people and extend their operations over long periods of years. They will combine all races and classes, Chinese and Europeans, men and women, young and old, in their support."

These remarks have a peculiar interest at the present moment, when opinion is somewhat divided as to the form of the Colony's proposed War Memorial.

### "ANDRE LEBOU" IN PORT.

#### MANY FRENCH PEOPLE GOING HOME.

It is not only the Britishers who are home-sick. The French are equally so, and those who were over-age and medically unfit for enlistment in the French Army are going home from the Orient in feverish haste. Their anxiety during the war was unspeakable. Many of the Frenchmen in China have had their homes in France destroyed and their household diminished. A good many are now going back to see what indescribable horrors the relentless hordes of Germans had perpetrated on French soil. The meeting at home will be one of poignant grief. Mothers and fathers may have succumbed to the heart-rending cruelties of the Huns, sisters and relations may not be easily recognised, for the war may have added many years to their age. The armistice has imported into the French life some gaiety, but millions of hearts will for years to come shed many silent tears over those whom they dearly loved and whose companionship was a deep solace. With a stoicism these French will have to go through life, determined that no Teuton shall ever cloud his vision or cross his doorstep. It is remarkable how this Great European War has produced in this respect an ideal subscriber to by all the civilised nations of the world—the determination that the German is to be the leper of the world. The edict has gone forth, and one and all have supported it.

The s.s. Andre Lebon, under the agency of the French Mail Steamship Company, arrived yesterday from Shanghai, and is going to Marseilles with 779 French passengers. Travelling with them is the Marquis Fusani Confalonieri, the Italian Ambassador to Japan, who is going to Italy via Marseilles. There are 300 French soldiers who have seen fighting in Siberia and many of these are disabled. A new contingent, we believe, will take their place. The rest of the passengers are a few French Army officers and numerous French merchants and traders of China, who have been collected from Japan, Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai.

The Andre Lebon leaves this evening at 8 o'clock and she will later take a large number of passengers from Indo-China. At Haiphong the French Ambassador and High Commissioner will embark with his family. The passengers from Hongkong are Mr. and Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Wei, and Miss Flint.

The s.s. Paul Lecat, another large vessel of the French Mail Company, arrives at Hongkong at 5 o'clock from Haiphong, and sails for Shanghai and the North to-morrow night. She is carrying a large quantity of cargo for the North and many passengers.

We learn that in future there will be a monthly sailing, and although passenger accommodation may be commanded by the French Government, yet a number of private Frenchmen will be enabled to go home.

In spite of the Armistice, there is no perceptible improvement in the trade between this Colony and France. There is a lack of sufficient tonnage and one thing more—until Peace is signed the Frenchman does not think it prudent to commit himself to any commercial transaction on a vast scale, except for immediate needs. Foodstuffs go principally from Indo-China and America and within the next six months it is forecasted that the Franco-Hongkong trade will revive.

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MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
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THE STEAMSHIP:

**"VAN WAERWYCK"**

will be despatched on the 12th April to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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Telephone No. 1574.

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**VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.****JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.**

Destination	Vessel's Name.	For Freight	To be Despatched.
Bombay via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	9. Apr.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	9. Apr.
Shanghai	Juiyang	B. & S.	10. Apr.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sotu M.	O. S. K.	10. Apr.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	10. Apr.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	J. M. Cu.	10. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10. Apr.
Kobe	Suisang	J. M. Co.	11. Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11. Apr.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	11. Apr.
Genoa	Mitsuki M.	O. S. K.	12. Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yinchow	B. & S.	13. Apr.
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	13. Apr.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Anakusa M.	O. S. K.	13. Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	14. Apr.
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	15. Apr.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16. Apr.
Shanghai	Suning	B. & S.	17. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Khonggang	J. M. Co.	17. Apr.
Manila	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18. Apr.
Shanghai	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Java	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	19. Apr.
Kobe	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	20. Apr.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	22. Apr.
Japan	Yahama M.	N. Y. K.	26. Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Tilliwong	J. C. J. L.	29. Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Apr.
	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	E'en Apr.

**CONSIGNEES.**

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

**CONSIGNEES.**

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SUISANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th April, 1919, at 5 P.M.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the 24th April 1919.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1919.

**MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.**

The C. P. O. S. ss. METRAVEN from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd April, and is due at Hongkong about the 15th April.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 5th April, and is due at Vancouver on or about the 16th April.

The R. M. S. KEY WEST leaves Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The R. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the ss. TESEYO MARU left San Francisco March 24th, and is due to arrive at this port on April 22nd.

## NOTICES.

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CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

**THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—**

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP IN FEET	WIDENESS OF DOCK OR SLIP IN FEET	DEPTH OVER EBB AT HIGH TIDE IN FEET	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP IN FEET


<tbl\_r cells="5" ix="2

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 8.  
A large quantity of opium, reported to have been smuggled by soldiers from Mukden, has been seized by the Customs.

Students returned from America, Britain, Italy and France have all joined and telegraphed to President Wilson requesting the return of Kiaochow to China.

The re-opening of the Shanghai Conference is reported to be taking place on Wednesday.

Shanghai, April 8.

The Shensi gentry have petitioned the Government requesting it to avail itself of the present armistice to clear out bandits and alleviate the people's suffering. Peking has already wired Chang Sui-ki to carry out the suggestion in conjunction with the different armies.

Kulangtsu, in Anoy, has been selected as the site for the conference to decide on the demarcation of Fukien territory, pending the result of the Shanghai Conference.

Chu Shu-tsung attended a Cabinet meeting on the 5th inst. and explained his territorial defence scheme, which consisted of four proposals—to establish banks to issue domestic bonds, to establish reclamation and cattle grazing companies, and to send troops to settle on the frontier.

Chan Luk, Foreign Vice-Minister, has conferred with Mr. Obata at the Japanese Legation as to how to simultaneously publish the War Participation Loan pact.

Luk Ching-cheung, head delegate at Paris, reports that excepting Germany and Austria all countries reject Mongolian independence. He believes, therefore, that the matter will not be heard of at the Conference.

The Peace Conference had an informal meeting at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Shensi question being first discussed. As there is no fighting in the whole Province, no debate was aroused, but it was decided to carry out the Yangtze Tschungs' recent proposal to send a high official to Shensi to investigate which side should be blamed for causing the former trouble and to prevent similar trouble in future, while the questions of the Defence Army, the War Participation Loan, the military pact, and the 8th year bonds are to be discussed at one time and settled in a fortnight.

## CHINESE SHIPBUILDING.

## NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The s.s. Kam Ying Fat, built by the Kwong Cheung Hing shipbuilding yard of Kowloon, for the Globe Navigation Company of Hongkong, underwent her first speed trials this morning, which proved satisfactory in every way. The vessel was decorated with flags, and a large number of friends of those concerned were aboard during the trial. Special significance attaches to the incident since this is the first vessel of the kind to be built entirely by Chinese in a Chinese yard for a Chinese firm and is indicative of the growing enterprise of Chinese shipbuilders.

The Kam Ying Fat is 105 feet long and 25½ foot beam. She is fitted with two boilers, each 6 feet by 9 feet, and contains two compound engines driving twin screws making a speed of about ten and a half knots. There are two decks fore and aft with bridge on the top deck. The vessel has a cargo-carrying capacity of 900 tons and is of wooden hull with iron frame. For passengers, there are six first-class cabins with bath rooms and also a spacious dining saloon.

The Kam Ying Fat took ten months to build and has been passed by Messrs. Jones Macdonald and Co., Government Surveyors.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]  
THE JESUIT COLLEGE.

Sir—I have read with interest all the correspondence published in the Press regarding the proposed Jesuit College, at Hongkong, under the distinguished patronage of Senator Sousa, Consul for Portugal, the country from which the Jesuits were banished, and I beg to state that Mr. De Sousa, as Consul for Portugal, should not preside over the committee of such a College.

I have reason to believe that the Portuguese children of Hongkong are receiving a very weak education. Is it impossible to improve it by other means than those suggested? Why imagine that a Jesuit College will be a remedy? Is it a fact that the Jesuits are the best teachers on the face of the earth? I don't think that they are good educators. No one with sense in him, knowing certain abominable facts, and the lamentable politics of the Jesuits, will advocate their coming to these shores.

Why are some prominent members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong taking so much interest in advocating their cause? Will not a fine and up-to-date technical school, directed by civil professors, as at the Hongkong University, suit the Portuguese community?

Yours etc.,

F. X.

Macao, April 8, 1919.  
[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## WOMAN AVIATOR.

## FLIGHTS IN MANILA.

Reporting exhibition flights by Miss Ruth Law, an American aviatrix, the Manila Bulletin of the 5th inst. says:

There was only one Law in Manila yesterday and that was Ruth.

Drawing to the vicinity of the Luneta the largest crowd that has ever been commanded by a single attraction in the Philippines, the American girl who had taken to herself the wings and all of the free abandon of a bird, disposed, yesterday afternoon, of the first half of her contract with the Philippine Aero Club and carried the first aerial mail in the Far East.

Police estimate are that at least ten thousand people made their way to the Luneta between 2 and 5 p.m. yesterday, and Miss Law said it was one of the largest gatherings to which she had performed. In addition to the dense mass of people covering the Luneta and Ermita district, the whole city paused in its affairs for an hour and a half before sunset to thrill and gaze at the remarkable feats of aviation by the foremost woman aviator of the world.

The dropping of the thirty-pound mail sack containing letters and cards will be delivered to their addresses in Manila this morning, bearing the first-mail stamp, was a distinct departure from anything that Miss Law has included in her programs and, as far as a test of the precise dropping of a mail sack from an aeroplane was concerned, the Aero Club's initial attraction was a decided success. The famous aviatrix swooped to within a few feet of the roof of the Manila Hotel and dropped the sack in the exact centre of the east tower with a precision which she declared may be duplicated by any practiced aviator.

For nearly an hour, first in the dazzling radiance of the late afternoon sun and then in the soft colourings of the gloaming, men, women and children of Manila stood spell-bound gazing aloft at this swooping, daring, caravanning heroine of the air.

Manila's official reception for Miss Law was tendered at the Manila Hotel last night, with the Aero Club the host for all of the officialdom of the city. Most of the heads of the Insular Government are members of the Club and were there with their families to extend congratulations to the lioness of the occasion.

Mr. Macdonald proposed that in the resolution which is to be submitted to the Conference tomorrow it should be declared that representation on the Central Body of the League of Nations

## LEAGUE OF ALL NATIONS.

## MR. J. H. THOMAS ON BASIS OF PEACE.

The International Labour Conference at Berne on February 5 was devoted to a discussion of the League of Nations resolution submitted by the Conference Commission.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., opened with a forcible speech which the delegates warmly applauded. He made an earnest appeal to the delegates not to fritter away their time in endless wrangling over responsibility for the past, but to remember that responsibility for the future was far more important. He declared that the peoples would not be satisfied with a paper settlement. The League of Nations must be, not a part of the settlement, but its basis. It must include all nations, and not a few selected ones. The settlement must be framed not in the spirit of victory and vanquished, the spirit of hatred and revenge, but the spirit of the guardianship of the interests of the world and of humanity.

From the horror, suffering, and misery of the war must emerge a determined attempt to make war impossible. Unless the League was made the foundation of peace, territorial and strategical disputes would arise, and of these the imperialists and capitalists would take advantage.

For the League to be effective it was first necessary that there should be international abolition of Conscription. They were determined not to substitute the destroyed German militarism by a British militarism. It was the duty of the German Socialists to say that the spirit of militarism had brought about Germany's downfall, and that it should prevail no longer; that they could no longer allow vested interests to control the means of destruction of human life, and look for profits from the blood of the people.

It was the duty of the League to deal not only with Conscription and the private production of armaments, but also with secret treaties. They must insist that the League should deal with the human and social side of life, and that it should establish an international code of labour conditions. They must say to the Governments assembled in Paris: Do justice, rise above jealousies and personal revenge, rebuild the ruins of the nation into a new world.

Herr Hermann Muller, secretary of the German Majority Socialist Party, immediately followed. German Social Democracy, he said, had always opposed militarism and navalism. During the recent elections the Majority took up a strong position regarding the question of armaments, and favoured a citizen army, not to be used for aggressive purposes. Speeches were also delivered by M.M. Troelstra, Milhaud, and Cachin, and then a powerful contribution to the debate was made by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, who said that it was profoundly significant and appropriate that the first serious discussion of the conference was on the League of Nations. One of the most essential duties of such a League was to create a Commission to control the supply of raw material and to preserve the economic constitution of the world-organisations created by the war for the control of shipping, transport, and materials in the interests of the people.

The success of the League depended on the character of the peace. To give a peace similar to that of 1871, and to create Government committees and call that League of Nations, would be no League at all from the Socialist point of view.

The League, he contended, must not be an association to share out the spoils of war, and must not be an instrument of victory. It must be a union of all nations whose social and political development entitled them to membership.

He welcomed the declaration of the German Majority Socialists regarding disarmament, but was disappointed with the proposal for Citizen Army, for the formation of such an Army on the basis of population would strike at the very root of the principle of a League of Nations. He appealed to the Germans, to remove the Citizen Army proposal from their programme and to declare that the only safe basis of the League was disarmament.

Mr. Macdonald proposed that in the resolution which is to be submitted to the Conference tomorrow it should be declared that representation on the Central Body of the League of Nations

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

A.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. & ss. \$700

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cansons	b.	\$450
North Chinas	b.	\$140
Unions	b.	\$1055
Yangtze	b.	\$255
Far East area	b.	15

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires s. \$170  
H. K. Fires b. \$350 ss. \$35

## SHIPPING.

Douglas	b.	\$91
Steamboats	ss.	25
Indos (Pref.)	b.	\$32
Indos (Del.)	n.	165
Shells	b.	165
Ferries	s.	\$35

## REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$128 ss. 127  
Malabons b. \$38

## MINING.

Kailans	n.	50
Langkats Comb.	b. \$21	22
Raubs	b.	21
Trinobs	b.	40
Urals	b.	40

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$125 ss. 125  
K. Docks s. \$154 ss. 154  
Shai Docks b. \$127  
N. Engineering b. \$23

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	ss.	\$108
H. K. Hotels	b.	\$95
I. & Invest.	b.	\$17
H. P. Estates	b.	\$71
K. L. Islands	b.	\$35
L. Reclamations	n.	\$175
West Points	b.	\$69

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b.	\$230
Kung Yiks	b. & ss.	\$27
Lau Kung Mows	ss.	\$170
Oriental	b.	\$70
Sai Kung Cottons	s.	\$170
Yangtzepon	b. & ss.	\$10,50

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands	b.	\$75
Borneos	n.	\$12,50
C. Light & P. b. cum. rights	s. \$52	
Providents	b.	\$75
Dairy Farms	b. & ss.	\$28
H. K. Electrics	b.	\$781
Macao Electrics	n.	\$331
Ropes	n.	\$87
Trams, Low Level	n.	\$7,90
Trams, Peak, old	b.	\$71
Trams, Peak, new	b.	cts. 75
Laundries	n.	\$50
Steel F. Indus	n.	\$12
U. Waterboats	ss.	\$193
Watso's	b.	\$61
Wm. Powells	b.	\$11
Wiseman's	b.	\$27

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

## DRIFTING MINES.

Alarm was caused at Ramsgate recently, when a second German mine came ashore and embedded itself in the sand a few yards from the Marina bathing station. This time it was possible to render it safe by removing the detonators. Heavy explosions occurred at frequent intervals yesterday in the Channel, where large numbers of drifting mines have been destroyed.

The success of the League depended on the character of the peace. To give a peace similar to that of 1871, and to create Government committees and call that League of Nations, would be no League at all from the Socialist point of view.

The League, he contended, must not be an association to share out the spoils of war, and must not be an instrument of victory. It must be a union of all nations whose social and political development entitled them to membership.

He welcomed the declaration of the German Majority Socialists regarding disarmament, but was disappointed with the proposal for Citizen Army, for the formation of such an Army on the basis of population would strike at the very root of the principle of a League of Nations. He appealed to the Germans, to remove the Citizen Army proposal from their programme and to declare that the only safe basis of the League was disarmament.

Mr. Macdonald proposed that in the resolution which is to be submitted to the Conference tomorrow it should be declared that representation on the Central Body of the League of Nations

## TO BE LET.

"Derrington" No. 8 Peak Road, furnished, from 1st June. 8 rooms and 2 tennis Courts. Apply Linstead & Davis.

## THE SERVANT GIRL.

## A GROWING PROBLEM.

London, January 23.—Time was when Americans, harassed by the servant problem, came to England to live. Here they could keep house in peace and sing the virtues of English domestics, making comparisons based on experience in the United States with servants of every race and colour. They declared that from housekeeper and cook-general to nurse and between-maid the English serving women had no peers—they worked harder, better, longer hours, and with more willingness and for less pay than servants in any other part of the world.

Now many of these Americans are returning home. They have not modified their notions about English servants, but they simply cannot hire them any more. England, as a result of the war, is having her own servant problem.

The trouble began when the servant girls flocked into war work. Householders were greatly inconvenienced and large numbers closed up their dwellings and moved into hotels. Others did their own work, expecting the servants would return when the war ended. But the fighting has been over a long time now, scores of munition factories have closed, and still the girls have not returned to their old employment. Whether they ever will return is a favourite subject of gloomy speculation at many a tea-table.

Of the hundreds of thousands of servant girls that responded to the call for patriotic service very few, according to employment agencies, are going back to domestic work. For thirteen weeks they have the £84.75 a week provided by the Government until they find other employment, but, unless the girls have homes to go to, that is scarcely enough to shelter and feed them.

Many with aptitude and skill will continue at factory work, taking the places of men killed or crippled in the war. Thousands will emigrate, it is believed, to America and to the dominions to seek industrial employment not available to them here. Other thousands will marry soldiers when the army is demobilised.

The majority, however, in the opinion of employment agency officials, will sooner or later have to return to domestic service.

But, according to a woman spokesman for the girls, it was the taste of factory-life freedom, even more than novelty of high wages, that is the chief cause of their present discontent. She cited as typical the conditions under which chambermaids in a big London hotel work.

"They receive," she said, "13 shillings a week for a working day of from 13 to 15 hours. Once a week they are allowed off from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10.30 at night, alternate Sundays from 2 p.m. until 10.30, and they are given a full day off once a month."

## LAWN TENNIS.

Last evening's tournament matches resulted as follows:—

Hand

## GUARANTEES AGAINST INVASION.

## ALLAYING FRENCH ANXIETIES.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice, writes from Paris under date of February 9 as follows:

The return of Mr. Lloyd George to England and the approaching departure of President Wilson for America mean that for some weeks to come the work of the Peace Conference will be done almost entirely in committee, and that no really vital questions will be broached. We are promised before President Wilson leaves at least a preliminary scheme for the constitution of the League of Nations, but it now seems probable that this scheme will not pretend to be complete, and that, in particular, the powers which the League will possess of enforcing its decisions, if they are disputed, will not be defined.

There is wisdom in leaving an interval for reflection and for the development of informal public opinion before the pilot attempt to circumnavigate the rock upon which all the critics of the League have predicted that it will split.

Much hangs upon the opinion of America in this matter, and President Wilson will have an invaluable opportunity both of educating his fellow-countrymen and of sounding their views. A considerable number of the representatives of the American Press who are now in Paris are returning about the same time as the President, and many of them whom I have met have told me how much they have been impressed by being brought into touch with the problems of the Old World, and of their realisation for the first time of the extent to which the establishment of an effective League of Nations depends upon the practical co-operation of America.

## VITAL FOR SECURITY.

If America consents to take a hand in providing the power needed to make the League a real factor in preventing such another catastrophe as that through which we have just passed, I can see no obstacles in the way of such a peace as we desire. If she does not, the Congress of Paris will do little more than effect an improvement of the Hague Convention, and remove some of the more obvious causes of friction. It will not have got at the root of the matter.

It is essential that this question of the force behind the League, of its power to offer real guarantees of security to its adherents, should be settled before the terms to be imposed upon Germany are discussed. Failing this, there is no practical alternative to a peace with Germany on the lines of the treaties of the past, which have endeavoured to obtain security for the victors by giving them the most favourable military frontier which can be devised, and by weakening the vanquished to the greatest possible extent.

This is the procedure for which the greater part of the French Press is pressing, because it is not satisfied as to the security which the League will afford. It is daily asking when the terms to be imposed upon Germany are to be considered; it is daily repeating that Germany is still strong and is growing stronger, and it insists that nothing short of the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France and French suzerainty over Luxembourg will give satisfactory guarantees for the future.

It is undoubtedly true that the German plenipotentiaries are beginning to assert themselves, as is evidenced by General von Winterfeld's resignation and by frequent delays in executing the terms of armistice. This is a matter which Marshal Foch will

see to on Feb. 17, and he will also almost certainly take what measures appear to him to be necessary to prevent a German attack upon Poland and to ensure communication between the Allies and that country.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The military position of Germany to-day is that she has demobilised her armies with the exception of two annual classes, which at present yield a standing army of rather over 600,000 men. She could, if the national spirit were sufficiently aroused, bring her military strength up to about 3,000,000 by recalling men who have been discharged, but it is obvious that this step is only possible if it has behind it the full force of public opinion. It is probable that she has sufficient equipment for these 3,000,000, but she would be very short of artillery, of ammunition, and of rolling-stock.

We are all agreed that, things being as they are, the demobilisation of the Allies cannot safely be reduced below a certain standard, which, for us, has been fixed at 900,000 men, of whom about half a million will form our Army of Occupation in Germany. The situation as regards Germany requires careful watching and cool handling, but there is no occasion for alarm or statement.

These are in essence matters of detail not of principle, and it is as regards principles that I have been watching for indications of some change of tone in the French Press. They have appeared occasionally, but are almost immediately swamped by a resurgence of Chauvinism. I have at the same time been endeavouring to test French opinion outside the Press, and here I find the position far more hopeful. There are many Frenchmen of influence in Paris who are weighing carefully the words which President Wilson spoke in their Chamber on Feb. 3. They are beginning to see that another treaty of peace which like those of the past contains the seeds of a future war will be fatal to France. They are beginning to see that in the event of the Congress of Paris ending in such a treaty France will inevitably be crushed by the burden of armaments. They are beginning to appreciate the truth of President Wilson's words that "the sacrifices which might be demanded under the League are as nothing to those which would be required without."

## ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION.

You find the opinion being more and more generally expressed that the abolition of Conscription in time of peace is a necessity for France. At the same time, there is almost universal agreement that the principle that every able-bodied man is liable to serve his country must be retained for use in emergency, and an equally universal bewilderment as to how France is to keep up any Army at all without compulsion.

The state of mind of the Frenchmen of to-day is that of a group of innocent men who have been condemned to imprisonment for life, and after serving more than forty years of their sentence, suddenly find themselves free, with their late gaoler at their mercy. At first all are bewildered, and have no thought but revenge. They cannot believe that the gaoler can ever be anything but a gaoler, and they can hardly credit the fact that they are free. Then gradually some of the group begin to understand their position and to realise the possibilities of a new life; but time is needed before all of even the majority reach that stage. I believe a change is coming over French opinion, but it is coming slowly, and therefore, for France, too, an interval for reflection before the great question of the settlement with Germany is reached should be beneficial.

Once France grasps the fact that she is in much greater

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

## MANCHESTER v. R.G.A.

Owing to a few members of the Manchesters and the R.G.A. going Home by the a.s. Antilochus, the League fixture between the Manchesters and the R.G.A. was played off yesterday on the Craignewart Club ground. The Manchesters succeeded in defeating the R.G.A., who were hot favourites and were expected to come out of the ordeal with flying colours. It will be interesting to watch how the Manchesters will deport themselves in the forthcoming matches. The League table to-day stands thus:

	P. W.	L. D. P.
Civil Service	14	9 3 2 29
R.G.A.	13	8 2 3 27
Manchesters	14	8 4 2 26
Craignewart	15	7 1 22
Kowlon	12	5 1 19
C.R.C.	13	5 3 18
University	13	4 4 5 17
Navy	13	1 8 4 6
R.E.	13	1 11 1 4

Going in on a batman's wicket the Manchesters did not fare at all well, the first three wickets falling at 5, 10 and 15. Lieut. Cavenagh and Lt. Col. Harvey coming to the rescue, rushed the score to 51. The Manchester innings closed at 90, their notable individual score being 30 runs piled by Lieut. Cavenagh.

The R.G.A.'s were deprived of Sharman, one of their best men, who is at present in hospital. Their best individual score was 17 by Br. Bowerman. The following are the scores:-

## MANCHESTER.

Pte. Walker, b Athorne	4
Cpl. Horrocks, b Athorne	3
2/Lt. Cavenagh, b Sharp	30
R. S. M. Keenan, b Baines	1
Lt. Col. R. K. Harvey, b Sharp	11
Sgt. Hall, b Athorne	6
Capt. Bundle, not out	25
L/Cpt. Deakin, run out	2
Sgt. Bird, b Baines	0
R.Q.M.S. Allan, c Coltman, b	
Baines	0
Sgt. Clarke, c Drummond, b	
Baines	0
Extras	8
Total	90
Bowling	
O. M. R. W.	
Baines	10.3 3 17 4
Athorne	12 2 30 3
Sharp	7 2 21 2
Bowerman	2 0 5 0

## R. G. A.

Sgt. Talfourd, b Allan	7
Cpl. Mann, run out	10
Sgt. Athorne, Lbw. Hall	3
Gr. Sharp, b Allan	15
Sgt. Drummond, b Allan	2
Gnr. Turley, b Cavenagh	11
Lt. Coltman, b Cavenagh	1
Lt. Sutherland, c' Walker, b	
Cavenagh	0
Br. Bowerman, b Allan	0
Lt. Torr, run out	17
Gr. Baines, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	71
Bowling	
O. M. R. W.	
Allan	12.2 2 30 1
Hall	8 0 22 3
Cavenagh	5 1 16 3

danger of the isolation which she dreads in face of seventy-five million Germans if she stands for a peace on the old lines, than if she moderates her claims against Germany, in so far as these claims conflict with the principles of the League of Nations, and helps whole-heartedly to make the League a really effective power for the world's good. The biggest cloud on the peace horizon will have disappeared.

Daily News.

## COALITION S.O.S.

## "DEARTH OF BRAINS AND ABILITY."

Can the country afford to let Mr. Asquith and his lieutenants stand aside in the critical time, both at home and abroad, through which it is passing?

The British Weekly, which still strongly supports the Lloyd George Government, asks the question in a closely-reasoned article and answers it with an emphatic "No."

The outstanding fact in the present situation, it says, is the need and dearth of brains and first-class ability in the Coalition, as at present constituted.

"The Northcliffe Press attacks Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Mr. Walter Long. It is superfluous to say that these worthy gentlemen are not distinguished for brilliant ability. That everyone will admit. But who are to take their places? The question is unanswered and almost unanswered as things are. Mr. Garvin would have Sir Robert Horne removed from the Ministry of Labour. Suppose he were removed, who is the Labour man able and willing to do the work against the will of his party? We confess we cannot name him."

"The Opposition in Parliament, consisting of the Asquith Liberals and the Labour Party, must be asked for their help and on patriotic grounds, if on no other, they must be ready to give it. We do not mean by this that they should join the Coalition Government. . . . But we venture to suggest that they should not impair the strength of the Coalition and the unity of the nation by holding aloof.

"If Mr. Asquith and his principal lieutenants who are out of Parliament belonged to the present Government the gain would be immense and the heavy loads that oppress us would be more easy to bear. To put it in the concrete. Take Mr. Asquith. Who could represent his country better on the League of Nations? There are governing men who surpass him in initiative and in driving power. Is there anyone who equals him in judicial power? His marvellous memory, his strong grasp, his judicial mind, give his opinions a weight which is at least equal to that of any man of our time. When the permanent League of Nations is working, why should not he and some of the best of those who think with him take a part?

"Not less important would be the services of men truly representative of Labour. The Asquith Liberals and the Labourists could, without any compromise of principle, or without breaking with any friends, take such part as might be assigned to them in the great tasks of pacification at home and abroad. We need not say much about the place to which they would be entitled in a great Labour Board. We are not saying that they are anxious for employment in one way or in another. But we do believe and are very sure that they love their country as warmly as any, and that they will respond to the summons at whatever sacrifice. Let them have the summons?"

The British Weekly points out that it is more folly to talk as if the small number of Asquith Liberals at present in the House of Commons in any way represents the powerful Liberal forces outside. It is certain the mind of the Prime Minister is that the demand for more brain power can only be met by using liberally the resource of all parties, even of those who refused to give their aid to a Coalition Government.

## TRADE WITH GERMANY.

## INTERESTING REPORT FROM HOLLAND.

The Hague, Feb. 6.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant publishes a long article on the Netherlands' overseas trust, criticizing the maintenance of commercial restrictions and the black list by the associated Governments. This cannot exist much longer, the paper says, as pressure for more commercial freedom is noticeable in the allied countries, especially America and Japan.

The paper argues that as soon as one allied country commences unrestricted trading others will have to follow in order to compete and not lose their place in the world market. Already several American and Japanese who are important business men in their respective countries, the paper continues, are putting out feelers in order to form new connections in Holland and thus come into touch with the commercial world of the central powers. The paper argues that this attitude will force other powers who imbibe ideas of boycotting the central powers to modify their tactics.

"Should America and Japan have an advantage as regards future commerce communication with the central powers then England will be obliged to change her policy in her own interests," it concluded.

An influential financier, speaking to the New York Times correspondent, also asserted that several influential American and Japanese business men were in Holland especially for the formation of relations with Dutch banks and to be ready for commerce when peace comes.

"Germany," he said, "needs fresh capital worse than anything else, and America is the country to supply it. Americans are clever and mean to have a group prepared ready to spring in as soon as peace is signed, but Japan will be an active competitor."

The Weser Zeitung says many Germans are too depressed at the outcome of the war to believe that there is anything more to hope for from abroad. This depression, it argues, is exaggerated. In Japan German prestige and influence are increasing and more German is taught and spoken than ever before, especially among the bourgeois classes, who intend to become merchants, and a German missionary writes that he never had so many Japanese pupils. The paper pretends that German influence is equally prevalent in China.

According to the Maashode, negotiations are about to be opened between delegates of German industry and the Netherlands Government for export of iron to Germany.

## FELL INTO BOILING BEER.

Falling into a brewer's vat filled with boiling beer, Arthur Thurby, aged 15, of Clarence-street, Nottingham, was so badly scalded that the skin dropped off the whole of his body. He had been left to clean up at the Forest Tavern Brewhouse when he slipped into the copper of boiling liquor. At the inquest recently a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A FORTUNE FROM INK.

Mr. Henry Charles Stephens, of Cholderton, Salisbury, and Avenue House, Finchley, N., founder and head of Henry C. Stephens, ink manufacturers, left estate of the value of £297,313 16s. 7d., of which £178,221 1s. 3d. is net personalty. The testator gives the Avenue House property to the Finchley Urban Council for the use and enjoyment of the public for ever, and the parish hall and lands at Cholderton to the local Council there for like purposes.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government

## THE STUNTS

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THE THREE ACT COMEDY  
"OUR BOYS"

ON SATURDAY, 12th April, at 8.15 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of Charities.

PRICES ... \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship, & Economy.

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At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

## SOMETHING NEW

## WISEMAN'S TEA

OUR OWN PACKING & BLENDING FROM THE

## NOTICES

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

- That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
- That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 50,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
- That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following namely:-

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

**EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.**

"107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied for, and other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

**DIVIDENDS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.**

"108 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and shall notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 13, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2) After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3) It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 108 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

**NOTICE OF EXCISE AND DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.**

"108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

## BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

- That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
- That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £250 paid up thereon be converted into three shares of two-fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of £7.50 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 50,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
- That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following namely:-

By the insertion after Article No. 108 of the following Article.

**EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.**

"108 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied for, any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

"107 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 13, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividends or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2) After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3) It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 108 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

**NOTICE OF EXCISE AND DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.**

"107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

10th, 11th, 12th and 13th APRIL,

UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY  
NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

## New York Herald

One of the most impressive and elaborate photoplays seen in New York this season. The action and arrangement are particularly excellent, and the title is really significant, as no motion picture drama yet presented reminds spectators more clearly of some of the reasons why this nation is at war.

## New York Evening World

Affords onlooker more excitement in ten minutes than the average film thrills does in an hour. Holds interest from start to finish. Replete with stirring incidents. Jolivet admirable as heroine.

## New York Evening Mail

Batties are splendid imitations of genuine articles. Photoplay splendidly acted throughout, Miss Jolivet carrying off honors.

## New York Telegraph

Jolivet's acting is as full of vivacity and power as her performances in the theatre. Strikingly dramatic, realistic and forceful.

## New York Call

Logical and sane. Dignified, unbiased indictment of German militarism.

## New York Commercial

Calculated to give lovers of military pictures all the thrills they require. Jolivet most capable actress that could be chosen for part of heroine. Equal to any that have been shown.

## Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## PRICES AS USUAL.

PARLIAMENT & LABOUR  
UNREST.

## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, Labour leader, writes in the *Daily News* as follows:-

Now that Parliament is meeting again, it is necessary that the grave Labour situation should be frankly discussed. Not only should the cause of the strikes be investigated, but statesmanship should itself be capable of applying the cure. The Labour world is electrical and unsettled, discontents are spreading, and, in the absence of wise, courageous handling, what has happened is a mere preliminary to more serious developments.

It appears to be the official view that the present trouble, left to itself, will speedily blow over, that the strikers having chosen the moment most favourable to the employers and least favourable to themselves, having in addition taken unofficial action and so deprived themselves of strike benefit, must be beaten.

Strikes may collapse in one area, only to break out again with full fury in other districts; they may wane in one industry only to attack other industries with bitter virulence. Every defeat will but widen the field of anger, disaffection, for men will return to work with inflamed minds, brooding over a sense of wrong, and with grim determination to have it out again at the first opportunity.

If the Government have nothing in their minds beyond the maintenance of law and order no positive policy to offer, no practical

remedies to suggest, industry is certain to suffer from a succession of shocks, to be dislocated for months to come by sporadic revolts, by stoppages of work with or without official sanction.

The fixed bayonets of soldiers, machine guns and tanks and barbed wire, are really no permanent solution.

## BEHIND THE STRIKE.

To the strike (the outward and unsightly symptom of some deeper sore) the Government may, if they think best, assume a non-pessimistic attitude; but to the bigger something at back of the strike, intangible but no less cardinal and momentous, Parliament must either give an answer

or admit timidity and incomptence.

The effective promoter of trouble is not the agitator, but the pinching shoe. On many matters the average workman is not well informed, and can be instructed or misled by others; but one thing he does know better than his ablest mentor, better even than the most infallible journalist, and that is whether his shoe is bursting him or not.

From a thousand platforms the war-worn workman has been invited to look forward to a new and better world with the return of peace, but he sees himself drifting back rapidly to the old pre-war precarious existence.

There is no more security now than in 1914, no improved machinery to cope with labour disputes, no more prospect now than then of increased status and responsibility—the same cruel uncertainty, the same haunting dread of worklessness and want, the same crushing subordination of man to the industrial system—in short, the same old pinching shoe, much the worse for wear, with damaged soles, affording no protection against the wet.

In the present confused turmoil certain ideas struggle to express themselves. In one sense the writing on the wall is plain enough, in another sense blotted and illegible. For a re-organised system of working hours there is the clearest demand. Behind this demand lies the need to meet the claims of demobilisation, to help to fit the soldiers and munition workers back into industry, to guard in some degree against the hardships and perils of unemployment, and to wrest more leisure in the far too toilsome lives of the masses. It does not follow that reduced hours for the individual mean reduced production; in many industries the extra burden would simply be thrown on the machines, not on the overtaxed bodies of men and women.

Strikes are proceeding, other strikes are brewing on this question. The programme, if not always identical, is always in the same direction. Now the claim for a shorter working week is either just or unjust. If unjust, there is no more to be said; but, if it is imperative and right that the industrial system should respond to human needs, if the worker, a servile drudge no longer, but a man, having his rightful share

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Company's  
Steamer

## "PAK LING"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown, on and after 9th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 4.30 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th April will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

## VALUE OF INOCULATION.

Prof. J. J. Adami, of the Canadian Army, speaking at the Royal Institution recently said the outstanding feature of the war had been the wonderful results of preventive medicine.

In the Boer War the British forces numbered a little over half a million. Practically 130 men per thousand went into hospital for typhoid, as compared with 47 for wounds.

The death-rate was 18.6 per thousand. In the recent war, of the Canadian troops, numbering about the same, but serving over a longer period, only one out of every thousand went into hospital with typhoid, and the death-rate was 0.003 per thousand.

That was due, Prof. Adami claimed, to the fact that the Canadian Command had realised the value of inoculation.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham S. Hallberg E.

Ashcock Capt. J. James Capt. Mr. R.

Anderson Mr. & Mrs. John McDermott M.

E.G. John Mr. L. M.

Boyle R. S. Joseph B. M.

Brown C. F. Jeffries Mr. & Mrs.

Brown Mr. H. Jeffries Mrs. M.

Brown Capt. G. Keith Dr. Mr.

Brown Capt. Dr. A. Little Mr. & Mrs. H.

Brown Capt. Mr. E. Little Mr. & Mrs. H.

Brown Capt. Mr. E. Little Mr. & Mrs. H.

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## RUINING GERMAN DYE AND DRUG INDUSTRY.

The employees of the Farbenfabrik, now, Friedrich Bayer & Co., numbering more than 2,000, sent to Chancellor Ebert a telegram to the effect that an eventual nationalisation of the dye and drug industry would bring enormous harm to Germany. They say, among other things, that Germany's chemical industry owes its dominant position in the world market to the speculative chemical investigations extending through many years, tireless technical labours in the factories and the energy of the German salesmen abroad. A nationalisation of these establishments would be the most radical and the surest means to ruin them in the shortest time possible.

## STABILISING GOODS PRICES.

Plans to stabilise the prices of Philippine goods and products in domestic and foreign markets by the standardisation of operations in the local markets have received the serious consideration of members of the Council of State. A committee to study the question composed of Mr. Corpus of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Unson of the department of Finance and Mr. Morente of the Department of Commerce and Communications was appointed by the Council of State recently. The committee is expected to study carefully the existence of monopolies that may be controlling the prices of the important export products of the country both in the Philippines and abroad. Experience in the difficulties created as a result of the fluctuation of the hemp market has made it clear to the government, according to members of the council, that unless certain government remedies are employed the Philippine goods in foreign markets will always be at the mercy of big combines. The solution of the hemp market situation will prevent the depreciation of other Philippine goods exported to foreign countries, it is stated. Another solution for the protection of Philippine goods was also advanced at the session of the Council of State. This is the advisability of discontinuing the exportation of raw materials which can be manufactured here. This was submitted to the consideration of the special committee. The committee is advised to make its report in consultation with the Philippine producers, merchants and consumers. The committee's attention was especially called to the consideration of the erection of sugar centrals, rope manufacturers and other industrial projects.

## A MANILA FIRE.

Hemp and copra stocks valued at P250,000 were destroyed on April 2 by a fire that partly wrecked a bodega in the rear of 717 Calle Echague. The building is occupied partly as a hemp pressing mill by Yu Sap & Co., which also has part of the hemp stored in the place. The Pacific Commercial Co. which leases the building from Viuda e Hijos de Pedro P. Rejas, suffered the loss of P150,000 worth of hemp which was either destroyed by the flames or rendered unmarketable. Yu Sap, whose importing firm is located on Calle Jaboneros, suffered the partial loss of his hemp pressing machinery valued at P17,000. The Pacific Commercial stocks carried insurance for their entire value, while the stock of the Yu Sap & Co. has only P75,000 insurance.

## FREE FIGHT AT A DANCE.

There was a violent quarrel at a dance at Portsmouth recently between American and Brazilian sailors. The event was held at local dancing rooms, and the Brazilians were the especial guests. The Americans seemed to be jealous of the Brazilians dancing with British girls, and bumping tactics were indulged in. It is asserted that an American chief petty officer eventually struck a Brazilian sailor, and a free fight broke out. Knives were drawn, and one man drew a revolver, but did not fire, and chains and bottles were used as weapons. Suddenly Councillor Langdon turned out the light, and this had the effect of checking the fighting, and the sailors left the building. One Brazilian had been rendered insensible by a blow from a bottle, and another was treated at the hospital for a contused wound over the eye.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE annual general meeting of the above league will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Thursday, April 11th at 5.15 p.m.

Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

DR. F. LINDSEY WOODS,  
Hon. Secretary.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

£/ft	3/31
Demand	3/3 7/16
0/ds	3/3 9/16
4 m/s	3/3 11/16
11 Shanghai	3/3 11/16
1 Singapore	140 4
1 Japan	149 3
1 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1 San Francisco & New York	75
T Java	189
1 Marks	N m.
1 France	45 3
Demand, Paris	45 34

## BUYING.

6 m/s L/C	3/4/6
6 m/s D/P	3/4/4
6 m/s L/C	3/1/8
10 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/5
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	75
1 m/s Marks	Nom.
1 m/s France	4 69 4
5 m/s Frans	4 74 1
1 m/s Germany	—
1 m/s New York	7 3 8
T Bombay	Nom.
T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157 2
Demand, Singapore	140 4
1 m/s Haiphong	Nom.
1 m/s Saigon	—
1 m/s Bangkok	47 1
1 Sovereign	6 00 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	43 40
Bar Silver, per oz	...

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

## DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Hongkong 50 cts sub.	\$ % dis.
" 10 "	\$ 10% dis.
" 5 "	\$ 45 50% dis.
C. coins 5 1/2 "	dis.

## THE "RADICAL PARSON."

Social reformers and progressives generally will learn with regret of the death of the Rev. William Tuckwell, well known for years as the "Radical Parson," which has just taken place at Pyrford Rough, near Woking, at the age of 90. The son of a leading Oxford Surgeon, Mr. Tuckwell, after leaving New College, became headmaster of Taunton Grammar School, which he turned into a great model college for the South of England. In 1878 he was appointed to the living of Stockton, Warwickshire, and here a new phase of his reforming zeal developed first in his parish work, and afterwards, in regard to the condition of the agricultural labourer. It is from this period that the cognomen of the "Radical Parson," by which he was so long and so widely known, is dated. His denunciation of land monopoly, landlord-tyranny, the recovery of educational endowments for the people, land nationalisation, awoke the most bitter antagonism. He divided his glebe farm of 200 acres up into holdings of an acre and a half, fixing the rent at £1 per acre, and let them to his eager parishioners on a 14 years' lease. The story of his life is told in Mr. Tuckwell's "Reminiscences of a Radical Parson," published in 1905, in which also his long valuable work as a speaker in the cause of Liberal reform finds recollection and illustration. In 1893 he exchanged Stockton for the living of Waltham, in Lincolnshire, and from that time his avocations became more exclusively and increasingly literary.

## APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

## DRESS THRIFTILY!

National interest and personal economy are best served by having dresses dyed or dry-cleaned by DIAMOND perfect processes.

A centur y's experience enables DIAMOND to give maximum satisfaction at minimum cost.

## The DIAMOND DYEING &amp;

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent:

CASSUM AHMED

32, 34 WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1919.

By Order,

## NOTICE.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.—

AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

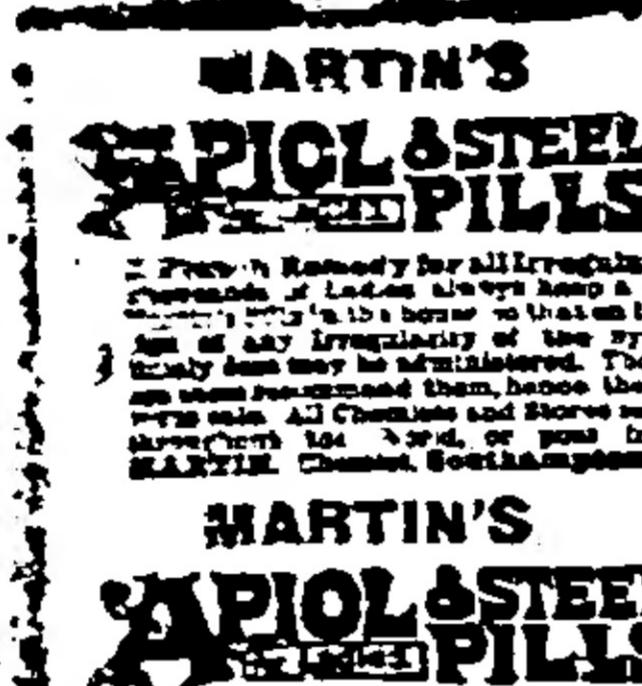
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Mr. Herbert D. Hutchison has been appointed Manager for Hongkong firm and is authorized by us to sign for us.

Mr. K. D. Mistry will continue to act as Secretary of the Company.

HOGG, KARANJ'A & CO., LIMITED.



## HONGKONG DOG-CAT-POULTRY &amp; PIGEON SHOW 1919.

## THE ABOVE SHOW WILL BE HELD ON

Saturday next the 12th inst. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE BENCHED BY 12 o'clock

G. W. CECC.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

c/o Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVING ASSOCIATION.

## APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

## NOTICE.

MEMBER'S FORMS FOR

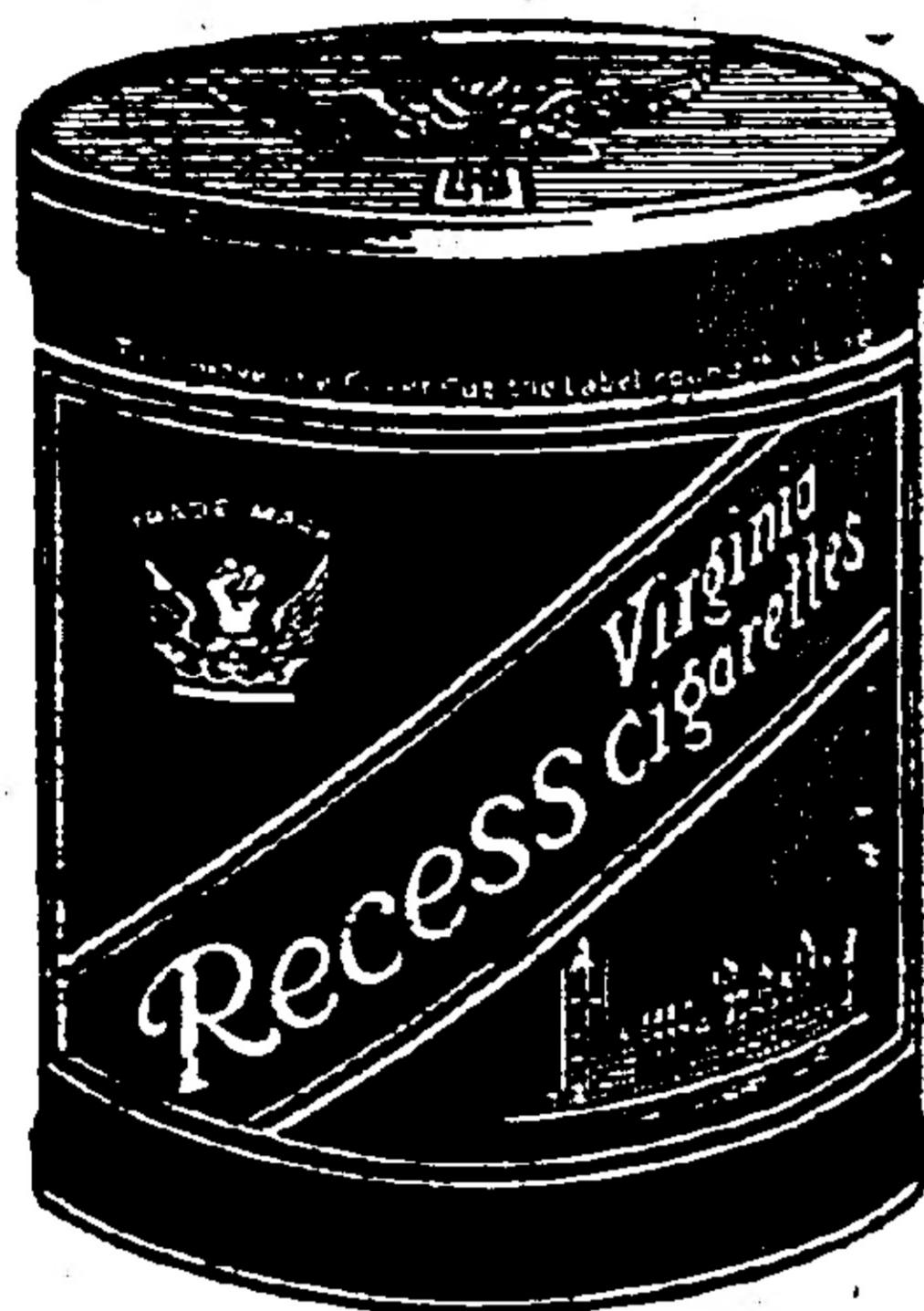
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

FOR HONGKONG

## NOTICES.

## RECESS NO. 44.

## VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Packed in  
Air-Tight  
Tin of 50  
Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by



© 1919 Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 9.  
Posting, 1,228 Br., Capt. Purdon, Captain, Takao—Mooring—B & S.  
Chinhua, 1,330 Br., Capt. Speed, Bangkok, B. & S.—Mooring—C 42.  
Haitan, 1,183 Br., Capt. Stewart, Foochow, D. & L.—Mooring—W.H.  
Suiyang, 1,594 Br., Capt. Gibb, Canton, B. & S.  
Gonville, 215 Br., Capt. Home, Canton, Carroll Bros.—Mooring—C 42.  
Pek Linx, 2,950 Br., Capt. Francis, Liverpool, B. & S.—Mooring—H Wharf.  
Andre Luban, 7375 Fr., Capt. Lapcure, Yokohama, M. M.—Mooring—A 4.  
Manila Mar., 6,022 Jap., Capt. Kobayashi, Tacoma, O. S. K.  
Shan Cheong, 235 Ch., Capt. Xavier, Macao, Wo Hing—Mooring—Wharf.

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Allira for Biakok  
Andre Luban for Marseilles  
Daitoku Maru for Carter  
Pak Ling for Shantou  
Lien Shing for S'gon  
Fengtien for Shanghai  
Juno for Balikpapan  
Haboo for Haiphong

## POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels, obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Allied soldiers in various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, new papers, etc., for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of 'Custom Formalities' is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom, which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty paid parcels where the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Fomow via Takao—Per SOIEU MARU, 10th April, 8 a.m.  
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHO W, 10th April, 3 p.m.  
Shanghai and N. China—Per SUYIANG, 10th April, Noon.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Per—HAI-TAN, 10th April 1 p.m.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada—United States, Central America and Europe—via Canada—Per AKARIA MAHU, 16th April, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.  
Formosa via Takao, Per BATAVIA M, 15th April, 3 p.m.  
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—Per PAUL LECAT, 15th April, 4.30 p.m.  
Japan via Kobe—Per SUISANG, 16th April, 5 p.m.  
Friday, 11th April.  
Java and Port Moribay via Batavia—Per VAN WAERWIJK, 11th April, 11 a.m.  
Philippines—Per YUEN-SANG, 11th April, 2 p.m.  
Strait, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool—Per AGAPENOR, 11th April, 3 p.m.  
Saturday, 12th April.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada—United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada—Per MANILA M, 12th April, Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 12th April, 5 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 13th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA M, 13th April, 9 a.m.  
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 13th April, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 14th April.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHISHAU, 14th April, 9 a.m.  
Tuesday, 15th April.  
Shanghai and N. China—Per TEAN, 15th April, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-TONG, 15th April, 1 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 17th April.

Shanghai and N. China—Per BUNNING, 17th April, 11 a.m.  
Saturday, 19th April.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhaka, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per IVO MARU, 19th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA

## S.S. "ECLIPSE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 15th 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 16th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 9th April, 1919.

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 11, 11 a.m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is highest over S. China.

Hongkong Rainfall in the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 4.53 inches against an average of 7.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Day River	Weather variable winds moderate; fine generally, foggy.
2. Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, Apr. 9, a.m.

Station	Hour	Bareometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind
Victoria	6	29.85	44.30	80	6 b
Hankow	6	29.85	65.94	90	0 f
Lhasa	6	29.83	63.91	90	0
Takao	6	29.85	66.96	90	2 o
Falchin	6	29.86	66	90	0 b
Taiwan	6	29.85	70	90	2 b
Kochiu	6	29.84	70	90	0 b
Porto	6	29.85	68	90	1 b
Canton	6	29.85	69.10	90	1 o
Hkong	6	29.81	69.94	90	1 o
Gap Hoek	6	29.84	68	90	1 b
Macao	6	29.80	68	90	1 b
Wuchow	6	29.83	68	90	1 b
Patok	6	29.83	68	90	1 b
Hainan	6	29.82	65.94	90	1 r
Gutalaf	6	29.85	64.10	90	2 of
Sharp P.	6	29.81	65.94	90	0 f
Amoy	6	29.83	63.91	90	0
Swatow	6	29.85	66.96	90	2 o
Falchin	6	29.86	66	90	0 b
Taiwan	6	29.85	70	90	2 b
Kochiu	6	29.84	70	90	0 b
Porto	6	29.85	68	90	1 b
Canton	6	29.85	69.10	90	1 o
Hkong	6	29.81	69.94	90	1 o
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Macao	6	29.80	68	90	1 b
Wuchow	6	29.83	68	90	1 b
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